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THE BEDFORD GAZETTE.

IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING

BY B. F. MEYERS,

AT THE FOLLOWING TERMS, TO WIT:

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\$2.00 " " if paid within the year.

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Mr. GREENE. I wish to correct the Senator's great principles of justice, the Constitution, and self-government, to what other, sufficiently strong to uphold them in public opinion, can they appeal? I greatly mistake the character of the people of this Union, if such an appeal would not prove successful if either party should have the magnanimity to step forward and boldly make it. It would, in my opinion, be received with shouts of approbation by the patriotic and intelligent in every quarter. There is a deep feeling pervading the country that the Union and our political institutions are in danger, which such a course would dispel. —Appendix to Congressional Globe, first session Thirtieth Congress, p. 892.

That position was taken by him and others, and maintained, and gradually obtained strength until, in 1850, it received a majority of the votes of the southern members and of the Democratic party, and became a part of the public law of the country. I hold, sir, that this was emphatically a compromise between the sections; and I propose now to give several reasons why I am for maintaining it, although at the time it was adopted I was opposed to it. I place this view in the foreground; northern gentlemen, be it recollected, insisted on the Wilmot proviso, to prohibit slavery in the Territories, and of the South claimed protection. When the Wilmot proviso was brought up, there were only seven or eight Democrats in the House of Representatives who resisted it. Among them I recollect the Senator from Illinois (Mr. Douglas) and his colleague at that time, who is now a member of the other House, and who was voted for at an early day of the session for Speaker (Mr. McClelland). Excepting those gentlemen, I believe, there is no one else now in the public councils from the North who opposed it. Many men of the North said, "if we are to legislate, to fix the status of the Territories, as we represent free communities, we will carry out their views; but if you think proper to turn over the whole question to the people, under the Constitution, we will join you in that, and vote down the Wilmot proviso." That was subsequently accomplished; and in 1852, when the national conventions adopted it, it became the settled policy of the country and those in the South who had opposed it, acquiesced and adopted it.

Now Mr. President, the Senator from Mississippi argues that the policy of non-intervention did not mean to deny the right to protect; that it merely pledged Congress not to establish or to prohibit slavery, but did not deny protection to it. I might, by adverting to the discussions of that day, show that a different construction was then put upon it by gentlemen generally; but I have some authority here which binds the whole party to which Senator and myself belong, and which, I think, ought to be conclusive—I mean the last clause of the thirty-second section of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, which the Administration of that day, of which he was a member, made an Administration measure, and which received the support of the Democratic members of the two houses; and I ask the particular attention of the Senate to the language:

"That the Constitution, and all the laws of the United States which are not locally inapplicable, shall have the same force and effect within the said Territory of Kansas as elsewhere within the United States, except the eighth section of the act preparatory to the admission of Missouri into the Union approved March 7th, 1820, which, being inconsistent with the principle of non-intervention by Congress with slavery in the States and Territories as recognized by the legislation of 1850, commonly called the compromise measures, is hereby declared inoperative and void; it being the true intent and meaning of this act not to legislate slavery into any Territory or State, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States."

The Missouri line was repealed; and why? Because it was unconstitutional or wrong in itself? No, sir; but because it was "inconsistent with the principle of non-intervention by Congress with slavery in the States and Territories."

I admit, if the act had stopped there, there might have been some plausibility in the argument; but what is the conclusion? "Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to revive or put in force any law or regulation which may have existed prior to the act of 6th March, 1820, either protecting, establishing, prohibiting, or abolishing slavery."

That is, Congress would not only not interfere itself; would not only not allow its own statutes to stand in the way, but would not revive any old law which might have been in force by which slavery was protected in that Territory. Is it not perfectly clear that the whole purpose of the act, and of the party at that day, was to free Congress from all legislation over the subject of slavery in the Territories, whether by way of protection, or establishment, or prohibition, and leave the Territory free to act, as the Constitution permitted it? I remember well how that clause came to be inserted in the bill. During the discussion, it was said, by gentlemen who opposed the bill, that if Congress simply repealed the restriction, the result would be that the old Louisiana law, establishing and protecting slavery, would be revived. To meet that argument this clause was introduced, became a part of the bill, and received the support of every friend of the bill who voted for it in both Houses of Congress.

I submit, therefore, that, upon a fair construction of that act, you can come to no other conclusion except that Congress intended to abrogate the exercise of any power over this question in the Territories, and to deny its purpose to legislate, whether to establish or prohibit, or to restrict or protect slavery in the Territories; and in 1856, in our platform, we expressly declared the doctrine of "non-intervention with slavery in State or Territory, and in the District of Columbia." Where did that leave it? Congress left it, of course, in the States, to the States; in the Territories—there being no law of Congress left, for that repeal removed the last act of Congress which bore upon them—it left it unaffected in any way by congressional legislation; and in the District of Columbia slavery had already been established, and was protected by law, so that it left it there un-

touched. I say this declaration received the unanimous assent of all the States represented in the Cincinnati convention. I happened to be a member of that convention—the only convention of the kind which I believe I ever had the honor of being in; and I may have a little personal pride in that matter; but I am very sure I am not mistaken when I say it was unanimously adopted by all the delegates there assembled, alike from the North and the South. We also, out of abundance of caution to meet the views of our opponents, voted that every new State should be admitted with or without slavery, as it pleased.

Then, Mr. President, where do we stand? The Democracy of the North and the South agreed upon this principle of non-intervention. If there ever was a compromise made under this Government, that was one. Each side surrendered something. We surrendered our claim to protection; our northern friends abandoned the Wilmot proviso, and everything looking to it, and met us on common ground. Though I was not an original party to the agreement, I am bound to it by my acquiescence; and I hold that neither section can honorably depart from it without some great pressing necessity, which does not now exist.

I know it is said that the Dred Scott decision has modified the question. I confess I do not think so. I fully agree to the decision in the sense in which the Senator from Mississippi explains it; but let us test it for a moment in this way: in that decision the court says the Missouri compromise line, or the Wilmot proviso, is unconstitutional. Granted; but suppose they had decided the other way, and said it was constitutional, would the northern men have had a right to come forward and say, "this question being settled in our favor, the Supreme Court having admitted that the Wilmot proviso is constitutional, we now want to go in for intervention against slavery? I am sure every Democrat in the South would have said at once, "though you have this power, you are not bound to exercise it." Well, suppose the court decided that Congress have the right to protect, and not to prohibit, can we honorably and fairly, without a great pressing necessity, abandon the policy of non-intervention? I think not.

Now, is there any such necessity? The Senator himself admits that there is not. His colleague (Mr. Brown) insists that we ought to have a slave code or congressional legislation on the subject; but the Senator from Mississippi to whom I am replying, says that there is no such necessity at this time. Then why depart from the principle of non-intervention? I am free to admit that if, in an unwise moment, a man makes a compromise that is ruinous to him, he may, under great necessity, avail himself of it; but I deny that any such necessity exists in this case; and the highest evidence of it is that the Senator from Mississippi, who sits behind me (Mr. Brown), has been striving for the last three or four months to get a positive act passed to protect slavery in Kansas, and he has never yet found a second for it. If any one Senator upon this floor, notwithstanding the urgent and eloquent appeals of that gentleman, has declared his willingness to vote for it, I have not heard him say so, and I do not believe there is such a one. And yet everybody knows that Kansas has lately refused all protection to slave property. If gentlemen, therefore, intend to stand up for all their rights to the fullest extent, why not at once come up and pass a law to protect slaves in Kansas? They show, by their conduct, that they do not believe that any real necessity exists in fact for departing from non-intervention.

I say, then, Mr. President, that in my judgment no necessity exists for an abandonment of the compromise; but the Senator proposes to make a declaration that we shall do it in a future contingency. I have no doubt of the power of the Government, but why make that declaration? A declaration of the Senate binds nobody. These are naked resolutions; they are not laws; they carry no force to the country except what may be derived from the soundness of the opinions advanced in them. They will not control the action of the courts. They will not, perhaps, change the opinion of a single man in this country. Why pass them? I think I shall show, before I take my seat, some very valid and strong reasons why we should not do so.

My first objection, then, is, that the system of non-intervention is a compromise, and that no necessity exists to abandon it, as I have already said. I come now to my second objection. During the discussion of 1850, the advocates of non-intervention said, if you adopt it, if you leave the question to the Territorial Legislature, they may pass laws to protect slave property. I resisted it. I made speech after speech to show that the Mexicans were hostile to us; that they were not accustomed to slavery, and might legislate against it but what has been the result? New Mexico has passed the most stringent slave code. There is, perhaps, not a State in the Union that has, by law, protected slave property more securely than the Territory of New Mexico, which reaches from Texas to the Gulf of California, and extends up to the thirty-eighth degree of north latitude. We were content with the line of 36 deg. 30 min. we were willing to run the Missouri line to the Pacific, and abolish slavery absolutely north of 36 deg. 30 min. and take a mere implication without an express protection south of it. Sir, practically by non-intervention, we have got more than we asked for; we have got a larger amount of territory than we should have obtained under the Missouri compromise line. Gentlemen may say, perhaps, that Kansas has legislated against us. I grant it; but we should not have got Kansas at all under the Missouri compromise. Kansas only comes down to the thirty-seventh parallel, the whole Territory being north of the Missouri compromise line. Besides, while New Mexico has legislated in our favor, and the same thing, I believe, is true of Utah—

ator in a matter of fact. Utah has not passed any law protecting slavery. They have an apprentice system, which expires in a very short time.

Mr. CLINGMAN. I am obliged to the gentleman for the suggestion; but I consider the fact with reference to Utah immaterial, because it lies on a table land several thousand feet above the sea, very far north, reaching up to the forty-second parallel, and having a very cold climate. Surely, the Senator does not deny the fact that, as far as New Mexico is concerned, we have got everything we desire, and that it covers more territory than we claimed in 1850. I was about to say, though, that even in Kansas slave property was protected by the Territorial Legislature for several years, but lately they have legislated against it. I believe that, but for the extraordinary excitement which grew up out of the repeal of the Missouri restriction, the Territory of Kansas never would have legislated adversely to us, but we all know that a great crowd were sent in there from the North, with extreme anti-slavery views, and the result of the excitement there has been legislation against us; but we are no worse off in that respect than if we had never repealed the restriction, and we are much better off as far as the Territory of New Mexico is concerned, by adopting non-intervention.

Mr. CRITTENDEN. Will the gentleman give way to a motion to adjourn.

Mr. CLINGMAN. As it is late, there is no objection to the question going over until tomorrow, it will be more agreeable to me.

Mr. CRITTENDEN. I move that the Senate adjourn.

The motion was agreed to and the Senate adjourned.

TUESDAY, MAY 8, 1860.

I yesterday alluded to the opinions of Mr. Calhoun. It is perhaps right that I should say, in the very same speech from which I read, he expressed the opinion that a Territorial Legislature had no right to exclude slavery, or to legislate against it. I concur with him in that. He also, I think almost uniformly, perhaps invariably, held that Congress had a right and ought to protect all property in the Territories subject to its jurisdiction; but he waived that right in his speech, to which I referred, and in his support of the Clayton compromise bill, which passed at the same session of Congress, and only a few weeks afterwards, he again waived it. By the provisions of that bill, Congress did not legislate at all in relation to slavery in the Territories, but transferred the subject to the Territorial Legislature, with an intimation that they should have no power to abolish or establish slavery—those were the terms—but saying nothing as to how far they might legislate. It turned over the whole subject to them, and let them to legislate, subject, of course, to the control of the courts. That was the prominent idea of that bill.

Now, sir, one other remark in connection with the first point which I made. During the discussion of 1850, I insisted that if the gentlemen would come forward and repeal the restriction, and throw open all the territory, I would agree to take it; and in fact, in a speech in the House of Representatives, I agreed to vote for this principle if they would remove the restriction up to the fortieth parallel, from 36 deg. 30 min. considering that sufficient compensation. It was not done, however, and I opposed the scheme. But, in 1854, the northern portion of the Democratic party, with great magnanimity and with great risk to themselves, came up and repealed this old restriction. In doing that they had to encounter prejudices at home; they had to take upon their shoulders the responsibility of repealing a line which had been regarded as sanctified by thirty-four years' existence, and which was called a compromise. They had the manliness, in carrying out this principle of non-intervention, to come forward and repeal that line. Why? It was in order that all the territory might be placed upon the same footing; and I hold that after that sacrifice upon their part; that willingness to carry out this compromise, begun in 1850, indorsed in 1852, by the Democratic and also by the Opposition convention, we of the South are under the highest obligation to stand to it. Now, sir, I make no reflection on any honorable Senator who who differs from me on this question. I do them all the justice to say that, if they looked upon it as I do, as a compromise, I am very sure they would not seek to disturb it. Taking the view of it I do, believing that the two parties settled upon non-intervention, I feel it to be my duty to adhere to it in the absence of any great pressing necessity which would justify its abandonment.

Mr. President, what are the points of difference between the two parties? The Senator from Mississippi, if I read his resolution aright, does not propose to favor intervention by Congress to protect slavery in the Territories at this time, but he declares if it should turn out hereafter that the existing laws are not sufficient to protect it under the Constitution, he is then for legislation. What do those who oppose his resolution say? The Senator from Ohio (Mr. PUGH) and the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DOUGLAS) say that, if hereafter, the courts shall make decisions which cannot be carried out without legislation, they will legislate to carry them out. The Senator from Mississippi says that the Dred Scott decision has settled the question, and he wants a declaration that we mean to legislate in future. These gentlemen, admitting, as they must, that the judges have, in the Dred Scott case, expressed their opinion that a Territorial Legislature cannot legislate adversely to slavery, say, however, that point in fact was not presented in the case; but that, if such was the settled opinion of the court, when a proper case is directly presented it will so decide; and they stand ready to carry out that decision of the court when it shall be made.

Then, do we not all come together on the

same point? The Senator from Mississippi says that if the courts make decisions which cannot be enforced without legislation, he is for legislation. These gentlemen say that when the court does make decisions, they will submit to them and carry them out. It seems, therefore, that they are traveling in lines that will converge and come together at a certain point. Then, why dispute now in advance?

This may be readily illustrated. Suppose I have a controversy with a neighbor about the title to a piece of land. Neither of us is in a hurry to have possession. We are willing to wait the decision of the court. He comes to me, however, and says: "I find that the court, in expressing an opinion in another case, which I admit is not like ours, and does not present the same facts, has declared, nevertheless, that in a case like yours and mine my title would be good, and therefore I wish you to give me a deed acknowledging my title to be good, though I do not want possession now, and am willing to wait for it until the case is decided." I reply to him, "I admit that the court may have expressed such an opinion, but the point between us did not arise in that case, was not argued by my counsel or any other counsel; all I can say to you is, if that be the opinion of the court, of course, when they decide our case, they will decide in your favor, and I shall then surrender to you; but I am not willing to assume beforehand that the court will so decide." It seems to me, then, Mr. President, that in the present condition of the case there is no necessity for ill-feeling on either side, or for declarations in advance.

My second point was, that New Mexico had already established a slave code and given us more territory than we should have gotten under the Missouri line, if carried out. I come now to the third point, and that is, what has grown out of the decision of the court in the Dred Scott case. When this subject was under debate in 1850, we of the South objected to non-intervention on the ground that it would leave the Mexican law in force; and inasmuch as the Supreme Court had maintained the opinion in a case from Florida, and perhaps in some other decisions, that where territory was acquired the local law might remain in force, we were disinclined to take non-intervention without a repeal of the Mexican law. During the interesting controversy, we a caucus of southern members, consisting of Senators and Representatives, and on that occasion the Senator from Georgia, who usually sits behind me (Mr. TOOMBS), introduced a proposition into our caucus that we would support the compromise measures if they would repeal the Mexican laws and substitute the British colonial laws which prevailed in our colonies prior to the Revolution. That was adopted, and that gentleman moved it in the House of Representatives as an amendment, but it was defeated. I am free to say that if at that time we had been satisfied that the court would hold that under the Constitution slave property could exist and be protected in the Territories, without reference to local laws, I am very sure we should all have voted for the compromise of 1850.

If it be true, as the Senator from Mississippi contends, that the Dred Scott decision settles the question and supports the right of slaveholder in a territory, then there is another strong reason why we should acquiesce in non-intervention at this time. This, therefore, is a third reason and I now propose to give one or two others why a person like myself, who originally did not adopt it, may now be for it.

It has been adopted as the policy of the country for ten years. Can we now pass through resolutions or bills to establish or protect slavery in the Territories? That is the question. Recollect, it is only in a case where the people of a territory are hostile to our rights; it is only where they are so hostile that they refuse to protect us, or even legislate against us that we have been called upon to exercise this power. Nobody pretends that there is any necessity for our going into New Mexico, or other territories that are favorable to us, with this legislation. Therefore, the question presented is simply this: suppose a territory is hostile to us, and its Legislature will not protect slave property, or even legislate against it, will Congress intervene? First, is there any political possibility that we can pass such a law through the two Houses? We have had a test on the question already. Here is the territory of Kansas, which not only does not give us any protection, but which, I am informed has legislated adversely. One Senator from Mississippi (Mr. BROWN) has brought forward a proposition to interfere for the protection of slavery in that Territory, and yet he has not got one southern man to break him; and if you were to submit the question to a body of southern Senators I have very great doubt whether you would get them to agree to such legislation. Why is it? If we of the South are willing to impose the institution—that is the common phrase—on a territory against the wish of a majority, why is it that gentlemen do not come up and support the proposition of the Senator from Mississippi? Is it because that it is politically and morally wrong to interfere in this way? Is that it, or is it because gentlemen know that such legislation would be unavailing? I ask why we have not induced southern Senators yet to come up and vote for the establishment or protection of slavery in Kansas, notwithstanding the adverse legislation of the territorial authorities. I leave every gentleman to give his own reasons. But suppose every southern Senator went for it, we could not pass it; and how many northern men are there who are ready to vote for it? How many northern members are there in the other House for it? It will take thirty northern Representatives to pass through such a bill. We all know what a clamor was raised two or three years ago by the Abolitionists—falsely raised—when it was alleged that Congress intended to force slavery upon the territory of Kansas, whether it wished it or not. Now, if we undertake to protect or maintain slavery in a territory against the wish of the inhabitants, I ask you how northern men are likely to sustain us in it? At present we have no southern men for it that I know of except one. There may be others; but they have not thought proper after a debate of three months, to state the fact. But suppose they come up and do it how many men will you get from the North? I hold that it is a political impossibility that we should pass such a measure; and, as I shall presently endeavor to show, nothing but mischief will result from the attempt.

But suppose there were nothing in this fourth objection of mine, and that Congress should actually pass a law of that sort, how much would it be worth in a Territory where the people are thoroughly adverse to it and unwilling that the institution should exist or be protected. If you are going to enforce the law, you must send either an army, or an immense number of officials and scatter them all over the Territory. Gentlemen know how difficult it is to recover a runaway negro from the free States. From some of these States you can only get him by the help of an army. It was stated the other day, in a speech by a member of the Republican party, who, I suppose, knows—I mean Mr. RAYMOND, who was once Lieutenant Governor of New York—that one of the runaways who went to the North, not one in five hundred ever was recovered; and yet it is much easier to

any candidate we run in the North. Why? All men have a pride of opinion; all men have a regard for consistency. If this were a new question, and no ground had ever been taken upon it, it is possible that we might bring up many gentlemen to the point of passing a proposition to protect slavery in the Territories; but when they have stood upon non-intervention for ten years; when all their conventions have adopted it, I ask you is it possible that they can be prepared, at this time, to turn right about, and go for intervention. It does not help the matter at all, that this thing is held up in futuro. Suppose it be said that "whenever it is necessary, Congress must legislate to protect slave property." The Abolitionists would say in this canvass, "it will be necessary as soon as the presidential election is over, if you carry the day." They will say that of course. Our friends, perhaps, may dispute it, and say they think it will be a long time before it is necessary; but that is the argument they will have to meet. The Abolitionists will hold up all the bloody slave codes from the time of Draco down and tell the northern people that this is the music they have got to face. If we are going to legislate at all, I have no doubt on earth it would be better for us to pass a statute now, declaring that slave and all other property should be protected in all the Territories of the United States during the territorial condition; because men would see that statute, would know what it meant, and have a better chance to defend it.

But again, Mr. President, it is argued that there are differences of opinion on the subject of non-intervention and the meaning of the Cincinnati platform. I really do not think there is any difference of opinion as far as the action of Congress is concerned. I think no man can read that platform, or the Nebraska bill, or the speeches on that occasion, without seeing that we are all agreed so far as congressional action is concerned. I have extracts from the speeches of many southern Senators and Representatives upon the occasion of the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, but I do not choose to read them. In the first place, the argumentum ad hominem is not a very convincing one to an intelligent mind. In the next place, to show that this was the universal opinion of the party then, as I could do in this way, I should have to take up the time of the Senate to too great length, and I should also perhaps, oblige gentlemen to make explanation of their positions. But I think it abundantly clear that Congress was not to interfere with the subject; that the difference of opinion was upon the point after that—what would be the effect of congressional non-intervention. Some gentlemen said that the Territories might legislate to protect slavery, but not to prohibit it. Others said they might legislate either to prohibit it or not. This question, from necessity, is one that the courts must determine. Suppose a law is passed by a Territorial Legislature; who determines its constitutionality and validity? The courts. Our opinion will not control the courts. Suppose the Senate should resolve unanimously that a particular thing was legal and constitutional: the Supreme Court or any other court, would not be bound to adopt it at all. There is, in fact, no difference, as far as the action of Congress is required, on the subject. We differ as to what the court will decide about the power of a Territory. I, for example, believe, and have said again and again that I think the court will hold, that a Territorial Legislature has a right to protect property, and cannot legislate against it. I think so. Somebody else entertains an opposite opinion. It is necessarily a judicial question.

But again, sir, it is said that the Cincinnati platform, with the doctrine of non-intervention is construed differently by different people. So is the Constitution of the United States; and yet we have never thought proper to make a new Constitution. So is the Bible: the churches have divided about it for the last two thousand years or more; and yet Providence has not thought proper to favor us with a new Bible. Nobody has asked it. Perhaps I am wrong—I believe the Abolitionists have said that the times demanded an anti-slavery God; and they have made for themselves a new constitution in the "higher law," and, for aught I know, they may adopt Joe Smith's Mormon Bible. They have easily found a divinity in John Brown; and some of them are relying, they say, "on him, and him hanged." But I do not find that any considerable portion of the Christian world asks for a new divinity or a different Bible, and yet they differ about it. So with regard to the Constitution. It turns out, therefore, that the Cincinnati platform stands in the same position with these other great instruments in this respect.

What has occurred since 1856? I was a member of the convention when that platform was adopted at Cincinnati, and it was unanimously adopted, and was satisfactory. What has occurred since? I know of nothing that is supposed to have any bearing upon it, except the Dred Scott decision. If gentlemen say that that ought to be a part of our platform, I doubt whether anybody will object. Every Democrat that I know of yields to the decisions of the courts on questions of that kind. I prefer, though, taking the decision itself to any man's commentary upon it, just as I would prefer adopting the Bible to the views of any commentator. If I should attempt to read in any court what somebody said was a former decision, the judges would stop me, and say, "Give us the decision itself," because the judges know their opinions, and can express them better than anybody else.

But, Mr. President, I may say that I look upon platforms for candidates very much as I do upon the weights that are put upon horses. I think the less of a platform you hamper a candidate with, generally, so you express your principles clearly, the better; just as the less weight you put upon a horse, the better race he runs. I have a great many rights that were not in the Cincinnati platform. I do not expect to have them all put into it. To get them there, I should have to have the Constitution of the United States certainly all there, and the Constitution of my own State, and no doubt some other great natural rights that are not in either. My friend from Missouri (Mr. GREEN) suggests to me the Bible, also. Am we to expect everything to be put in? If we do, I do not know how large we should make it. It would be just as absurd as if a man who had a horse that was going to run a great race, and on which he had bet largely, should put upon his back all the property he had in the shape of kettles, millstones, or anything else cumbersome. That would be the height of absurdity. I tell you further, Mr. President, after we get a candidate in the field, and he is running against our adversaries over the way, the very gentlemen who now may be disposed of a quibble, and who want to insist on this and that, if they saw that he was hampered and was likely

to lose support, would be very sorry that he was placed in such a position. My real liking for the Cincinnati platform was, that it had been four years before the country, everybody understood it, and it was not necessary to debate it or talk about it further in the canvass. As it contained all the principles in issue between the parties, I preferred waging the fight on it, with the addition only of the Dred Scott decision, if gentlemen desired it.

I know, however, that there are several classes of persons who will not agree with me in these views. In the first place, there are some gentlemen who are called disunionists *per se*; that is, persons who think sound policy requires a dissolution of the Union. I know some who entertain these views. They are men of ability, intelligence, public spirit, and patriotism. I have no doubt about that. They honestly believe that this Government is a failure. They think this slavery agitation has been continued to that extent that it has paralyzed the Government for useful purposes; that it will grow worse and worse; and that the Union had better be dissolved, and a new system of Government made. They are honorable men, or many of them, at least, are known to me as such. They believe if the Democratic party were destroyed, a great step would be taken in that direction; and I am free to admit it. They suppose, therefore, that by pressing extreme views, by having the South to insist, for example, on slave protection in Territories, while the North is for non-intervention, we may either break up the party or defeat it in the coming election. I shall not enter into an argument with such gentlemen as to how far they are right. I think they are wrong. It seems to me they are incapable of learning by experience. There is one thing they might have learned, and that is, that they cannot drive the majority of the Southern people into a line of action of that kind. They may, by expressing their extreme opinions, involve us in difficulties, divide us at the South, and weaken our influence in the country.

I thought, in 1850, that my section suffered because certain gentlemen deemed it proper, very unwisely, in my judgment, to express these views and divide us at home. Mr. Calhoun made a remark, which was reported to me, shortly before his death, which I refer to because, in my judgment, it illustrates the feeling of the South, and, as I have alluded to him, I beg leave to say that, having once, in my earlier years, in some speech spoken in a manner not kind to him, I take great pleasure in saying, on this occasion, that my opinion was subsequently changed, and I am satisfied that I did him great injustice. His course in 1848, on the Clayton compromise, satisfied me; because he agreed to take a measure which he thought fell greatly short of our rights, for the sake of peace and harmony; and his course in 1850 satisfied me that he had no ulterior designs against the Government; that he was very anxious, provided it could be kept on the line of the Constitution, to preserve it. But, sir, the remark to which I allude, was this: after I saw him in the Senate, and if I were to repeat it, which it is not necessary that I should do, it would only be creditable to him and his views—a gentleman from South Carolina, then a colleague of his, a gentleman with whom I was on terms of great intimacy—said in the House one day to me in conversation, "last evening, when I was talking to Mr. Calhoun, by his bed-side, giving him my views as to what would be the effect of a dissolution of the Union, he stopped me; and he always stops me at that point. He said, 'you may be right in your opinions, your argument is very plausible. I admit that I cannot answer it, but they may come in disturbing causes which would change all this. The effect of a dissolution is one of those great problems which the human mind cannot grasp; all we can say is, that if the North force us upon us we must make up our minds to take it.' That, I think, was substantially his position, that if we could maintain our equality and our rights in the Union, we ought to stand by it; but, if forced to take the other alternative, we ought to make up our minds to do it. I think this illustrates the view of the great majority of the people of the South. They have no such blind reverence for the Union, or for this Government, as to submit to it when their great essential rights are invaded; but they will not, in advance of such an emergency, take steps to produce its dissolution.

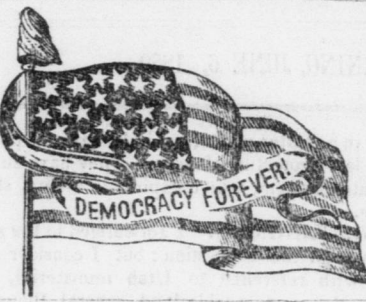
My own opinions on that subject have already been sufficiently expressed, and there was no part of the speech of the Senator from Mississippi yesterday, able and eloquent as it was, that I heard with more pleasure than I did those declarations of his in which he warned gentlemen on the other side of the effect that would follow their attempt to carry out their views. I expressed my opinions early this session: I expressed them in the Fremont contest, and I shall stand upon them; and in such contingency, I doubt whether any gentleman will be more zealous, though, doubtless, many will be more able, than myself.

But, sir, the people of the southern States will not regard it as a sufficient reason to break up the Democratic party, much less to justify revolution, that we are obliged to stand upon the old Cincinnati platform. It was the unanimous feeling of the South, four years ago, and of the Democracy of the North, that the Cincinnati platform was right. Because our convention chooses to adhere to it now, or to adhere to it substantially, you cannot induce the majority of the southern people to dissolve the Democratic party; and hence I regret extremely that a portion of our friends in the South found it necessary, in their judgment, to withdraw from the convention. All those gentlemen that I know are men of high honor, courage, and ability. I think they made a mistake. But, be that as it may, a large majority of the southern delegates, in the proportion of seventy to fifty, remained in the convention.

Something is said, I know, about the cotton States withdrawing. I have great respect for cotton, and if we are to have a king, I would as soon acknowledge that cotton is king as anybody else. But, sir, I cannot admit that the men who are planting cotton are necessarily wiser or better than those in old Virginia, who are cultivating tobacco and wheat, and no cotton at all. Virginia has as much interest in slavery and the slave question as the Gulf States. We ought all to go into the contest and make a common fight. I will say, however, though I may be treading on delicate ground, that if I even thought statesmanship required a dissolution of the Union, I should have a choice as to how it should be effected, looking to future results. For example, if we were to go into a common struggle, with our Democratic friends in the North aiding us they

would at least see that we had done all that men could be expected to do to maintain our rights, and they would sympathize to some extent with us in any action which we might have to take. On the other hand, if we were to cut loose from them, make a purely sectional party, say that the whole North was hostile, we should, of course, solidify it against us; and, I think, with due deference to the opinion of others, it would be the most insane policy that could be adopted.

BEDFORD GAZETTE.



—BEDFORD, Pa.—
FRIDAY, JULY 6, 1860.

B. F. Meyers, Editor and Proprietor.

FOR PRESIDENT,
HON. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS,
OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
HON. HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON,
OF GEORGIA.

FOR GOVERNOR:
GEN. HENRY D. FOSTER,
OF WESTMORELAND COUNTY.

FOR CONGRESS,
HON. WILLIAM P. SCHELL,
(Subject to the decision of the District Conference.)

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

PROTHONOTARY,
MAJ. SAMUEL H. TATE,
BEDFORD BOROUGH.

SHERIFF,
JOHN J. CESSNA,
BEDFORD BOR.

COMMISSIONER,
RICHARD M'MULLIN,
NAPIER.

POOR DIRECTOR,
JOHN S. BRUMBAUGH,
S. WOODBERRY.

AUDITOR,
GEORGE BAUGHMAN,
W. PROVIDENCE.

CORONER,
JACOB WALTER,
ST. CLAIR.

ALL FOR THE BEST.

While we protest, most earnestly, against any attempt to disorganize the Democratic party, and whilst we believe that no Democrat who believes in the policy of sustaining regular nominations, can find it in his heart to oppose DOUGLAS and JOHNSON, yet we are constrained to think that the irregular ticket for the Presidency set up by the Seceders at Baltimore, will only tend to defeat the candidates of the sectional Black Republicans. And why? Because MR. DOUGLAS will obtain many votes in the North, by being made the conservative Democratic candidate, which he could never have received, had he been acceptable to the fire-eaters and disunionists of the South. This will enable Mr. Douglas, in the very worst aspect of the case, to carry a sufficient number of States to prevent the election of Lincoln. The latter must obtain 152 electoral votes, and as his friends will not even attempt to carry any Southern State, these votes must all come from the North. Now there are 183 electoral votes in the Northern States; consequently, if Lincoln loses 32 of these 183 votes, he is certainly defeated. It can scarcely be denied that Mr. Douglas will, even with every odds that can be made against him, be able to carry 32 electoral votes in the North. Let Democrats, therefore, take courage. Gird on your armor and go into the fight like men, and no Black Republican President will ever have an opportunity to bring ruin and disgrace upon our country.

OUT FOR DOUGLAS.

The home organ of Governor Letcher of Virginia, hoists the flag of Douglas and Johnson, and declares its intention to stand by them as the regular nominees of the Democratic party.

HON. FRANCIS W. HUGHES, of Schuylkill county, a delegate to Charleston and Baltimore, and one of the firmest opponents of Judge Douglas, prior to the nomination, is out in a letter declaring that he will support him, as he is the regular nominee of the National Democratic party.

ROBERT E. MONAGHAN, ESQ., of Chester, one of the most violent Lecompton and Anti-Douglas men in the State, went as a delegate to Charleston and Baltimore, and opposed the nomination of Judge Douglas throughout, but like a true and loyal Democrat, comes home and supports Douglas and Johnson, the regular nominees of the party.

DOUGLAS CLUB

will meet at the Court House, on Saturday evening next, July 7th, for the purpose of effecting a permanent organization. A number of addresses will be made. Democrats, to the rescue!

Read the able speech of Senator Clingman, of North Carolina, in this number. It is a thorough vindication of the doctrine of non-intervention.

DOUGLAS MEETING!



GREAT ENTHUSIASM!

"Hanna ye hear the slogan?"
"Tis the Douglas and his men!"

On Thursday evening last, the citizens of Bedford favorable to the election of DOUGLAS and JOHNSON, assembled in the Court House for the purpose of forming a Douglas Club. Though there had been but about six hours' notice, a large number of our citizens were in attendance, filling the town hall to overflowing. On motion, the HON. JOB MANN was called to the chair. On taking his seat Mr. MANN said that it was well known that Mr. DOUGLAS had not been his first choice for the nomination, but that since he had received that nomination regularly and fairly, he (Mr. Mann) like every true and generous Democrat should and will, had made up his mind to give it his ardent support. Mr. Mann said his first choice was Mr. Breckinridge, but he could no longer endorse that gentleman's course, and he was now for Stephen A. Douglas, the regular nominee of the National Democratic Party. [Applause.]

The following gentlemen were then appointed Vice Presidents: Jacob Reed, Job M. Shoemaker, John H. Rush, and others whose names are not remembered. Messrs. John Palmer and A. J. Statler were appointed Secretaries. On motion, HON. JOHN CESSNA then addressed the meeting in a lengthy, able and thrillingly eloquent speech. It would require columns to report the masterly effort of Mr. Cessna and vain would we give every word of it had we room. Suffice it to say that his address dispelled every doubt from the minds of those present that S. A. DOUGLAS is the regular Democratic nominee, that he represents the true Democratic Doctrine, the doctrine of Cass, of Pierce and of Buchanan, in '56, and that he deserves the earnest and untiring support of every Democrat in the county. Mr. Cessna's address was frequently interrupted by rounds of applause. On motion the following persons were then appointed to draft a constitution and report permanent officers for the Club, at the next ensuing meeting: B. F. Meyers, H. Nicodemus, and J. W. Lingenfelter. The meeting then adjourned with three rousing cheers for the "Little Giant," the man that mauled the man that mauled the rails in Illinois.

RE-UNION OF THE DEMOCRACY.

The Democratic State Committee met at the Merchants' Hotel, in Philadelphia, on Monday last and adopted by a vote of 45 yeas to 15 nays, the following plan for a union of the Democrats of Pennsylvania:

"Profoundly impressed with the importance of prompt, vigorous and patriotic action on the part of the Democratic State Committee, in order to prevent the disunion of the party, which must inevitably result from the unhappy division now existing in the ranks of the Democracy in our State and nation, we cordially and earnestly recommend to the Democracy of the State that they unite with heart and voice in the support of our excellent and competent nominee for Governor—Henry D. Foster, and that in all local elections they act as one party, forgiving and forgetting any difference they may have entertained for the Presidency, but with the view to a perfect union against the common enemy, we recommend to the Democracy of Pennsylvania to unite their votes for President on the electoral ticket formed at Reading on the 1st day of March, 1860, on the following basis and understanding:

"That, if said electoral ticket should be elected by the people, and it should appear, on ascertaining the result in the other States of Union, that, by casting the entire vote of the State of Pennsylvania for S. A. Douglas and H. V. Johnson, it would elect their President and Vice President over Messrs. Lincoln and Hamlin, then said electors shall be under obligations to so cast said vote.

"If, on the other hand, it should appear that the said vote would not elect Messrs. DOUGLAS and JOHNSON, but would elect John C. Breckinridge and Joseph Lane, President and Vice President, over Messrs. Lincoln and Hamlin, then said vote shall be cast for them; and in case the united vote from Pennsylvania would not elect either of their tickets, then the electors may divide it between them according to their own judgment of what would be best for the country and the Democratic party.

"The basis of this united action being that it is the first and highest duty of all Democrats, however they may differ about men and minor points of principles or policy, to unite against a common enemy, and to avert if possible, the greatest calamity that could befall the country—the election of a Black Republican President.

"And further, the President of this Committee is authorized to correspond with the several Electors in the State, and obtain from each of said Electors, his written pledge within thirty days from this date, that he will faithfully carry out the object of this resolution.

The passage of the proposition by such a decided vote, caused a storm of applause in the Committee room, and some considerable emotion among the outsiders who were anxiously waiting to hear the result.

It will be observed that this arrangement recognizes Douglas and Johnson as the first choice of the Democracy of Pennsylvania, and acknowledges the regularity of their nomination. The Opposition are frightened almost out of their wits at the prospect of a solid front being presented against them by the Democracy of the State. The chances for poor "Old Abe," are getting slimmer every day, and his Black Republican supporters no longer pretend to disguise their feelings of despair.

At the Douglas meeting, at the Court House, on Thursday evening of last week, a resolution declaring Douglas and Johnson the regular nominees of the Democratic party, was unanimously adopted.

The First Gun for 1860!

The following letter from a respectable citizen of Harrison tp., will serve to show which way the wind blows, politically, in this county:

Editor Gazette:

After due consideration, I am fully convinced that I have been humbugged, and the wool drawn over my eyes by the opposition party. I have now forsaken that foul and unprincipled party, and will join the ranks of Democracy, who I am fully aware, have always steered the ship of the Union safely. I, therefore, desire to make known, through your columns, that the "ism" and amalgamation party, can no longer expect my support, as I have come to the full determination, that they may henceforth pluck their own wool.

Yours in haste, respectfully,
SAMUEL MILLER.
Harrison Township June 27th, '60.

FOR THE BEDFORD GAZETTE.

Rainsburg Seminary.

Desiring a little relaxation and episode from the routine of ordinary engagements, we went with the crowd to Rainsburg, on the 21st ult., to be refreshed with the exercises of their Seminary commencement. Bating a little annoyance from a heavy shower, every thing passed off, not only to the satisfaction but to the admiration of all. The very excellent compositions, essays, debates and speeches of the young ladies and gentlemen did honor, not only to their heads, hearts and manners, but also reflected great credit upon their accomplished instructors. We were especially delighted with the ease and freedom of the students, as well as the absence of that *hauteur*, so frequently seen, and so indicative of either little minds or imperfect training. A graduate of one of our colleges who was present, remarked that the speeches of the young men compared favorably with those usually heard at College commencements. Mr. Osborne, the accomplished and gentlemanly Principal, together with his assistants, seem to understand well how to develop latent ability. Upon other occasions we have been present at the examination of the classes and observed that the same thoroughness of drill had been had, in the department of their studies, that was manifested here.

Rainsburg, though somewhat isolated and inaccessible by public conveyance, and so not as favorable as some other localities for getting together a large school, has nevertheless its advantages over larger and more public places. Students have here less to divert and distract their minds, circumstances favorable alike to advancement in their studies and mental discipline. Again, in such a place their morals are less endangered. This, though, mentioned last, is by no means least in the estimation of parents or worthy guardians. We had almost forgotten to mention that the Cumberland Brass Band was present, and most delightfully interspersed the exercises with excellent music. Rainsburg was probably never so crowded, as may be inferred from the fact that to afford accommodations for the night, it was necessary, as the best thing that could be done, to stow away five preachers in one bed, which, however, was so divided piece-meal between them that it is said no bones were broken.

SPECTATOR.

MARRIED.

On the 20th ult., by the Rev. Dr. H. H. H., Mr. Johnson Hafer, of Bedford county, to Mrs. Ellen McKinley, of Schellsburg.

On the 28th ult., by the same, Mr. George Claycomb, to Miss Elizabeth Croyle, both of St. Clair tp.

At the St. Clairsville Parsonage, June 28th, by Rev. N. E. Gilds, Mr. John Beckley, to Miss Margaret Honestine, both of St. Clairsville.

DIED.

At Charlesville, on Sunday last, Christiana Alice, daughter of Solomon and Mary Diehl, in the 7th year of her age.

Near Schellsburg, on the 11th ult., Wm. R. Bagely, in the 64th year of his age.

On the 19th inst, Jacob Ripley, Esq., of Bedford township, aged 73 years and 11 months.

In Union township, on the 22d inst, Randolph, infant son of J. Cramer, aged seven months and seventeen days.

In Bedford, on the 20th inst., at the house of her daughter, Mrs. E. Trout, Mrs. Elizabeth Crisman, aged 82 years, 10 months and 5 days.

The deceased was one, whom to know, was to love—she was highly esteemed by all who knew her, for her many virtues, and especially for that brightest of all virtues, a consistent Christian character. At the early age of fifteen, she made a profession of religion, and was received into communion with the Lutheran Church by the solemn rite of confirmation. From that, to the time of her death, she was a faithful and devoted member of the church of her fathers and of her choice. Of her, it may truly be said; she was a mother in Israel. She taught her children faithfully, both by precept and example. I had the pleasure of seeing them growing up "in the nurture of admonition of the Lord."

Her's was no ordinary mind, and she had it well stored with precious pearls of sacred truth, and often as we sat by her bed-side, during those long and weary hours of sickness, did she open that casket and set before us its precious treasures. We who had gone to comfort, returned ourselves comforted. Her faith was firm and abiding. She could with truth, and she often did to the end, say; "For me to live is Christ, to die is gain."

She had fought the good fight—she had finished her course—she had kept the faith, and had therefore, this hope as an anchor of the soul—that, "her was laid up for her a crown of righteousness, which the Lord, the righteous Judge, would give her at that day." And she longed anxiously to go and possess it. Often did she ask the question, "when will the Saviour come; oh he stays so long!" Often did she repeat that beautiful hymn of Dr. Watts, in which this stanza is found.

"O glorious hour! O blest abode!
I shall be near and like my God;
And flesh and sin no more control
The sacred pleasures of the soul!"

In the following beautiful well-spring of comfort from the mind of the Poet, may her friends find consolation:

"Tis a blessing to live, but a greater to die,
And the best of the world is its path to the sky;
Be it gloomy, or bright, for the life that He gave,

Let us thank Him—but blessed be God for the grave!"

"Tis the end of our toil—'tis the crown of our bliss—
'Tis the portal of happiness—aye, but for this,
How hopeless were sorrow—how narrow were love,
If they looked not from earth to the rapture above!"

We have to notice, in our weekly record, the death of the oldest resident of the Borough of Bedford, Christopher Riley, who came here in the year of our Lord, 1791, in his 21st year. The vast concourse assembled, in the Catholic Church of this place, to pay the last sad, solemn offices to his remains, attested how much the character of the deceased, was appreciated by all his fellow citizens. How many changes had he not witnessed during his stay amongst us! He had seen the most eminent citizens pass away—Judges, Lawyers, Preachers, Doctors, Merchants, Mechanics, citizens engaged in every honorable and useful avocation, renowned in their day; he had seen them all pass away—drop into the tomb, one by one, whilst he had been permitted to remain alone—solus—a solitary representation of the past! What a solemn intervention of Divine Providence! It is truly consoling to think that a man of so many years, and of such long experience in the world, should bear testimony to the all-controlling power of religion—to the all-pervading love of Jesus crucified. He became reconciled to his Saviour—yielded to the pressing influence of His divine Grace, on the 22d of February last—being then solemnly incorporated into the Church by his reception of the Holy imperative ordinance of Baptism—the gate by which we enter into the Church and acquire a title to the Kingdom of Heaven. Subsequently he received all the Sacraments of the Church with the liveliest faith and fervor. He bore his long sufferings with the greatest patience, assuaged, as they were, by the un-remitting attentions of his beloved daughter;—when ever he heard the clock strike, he would as it were be in the Church, lift up his soul to God, to thank him that he had another hour to praise Him and prepare for his eternity, saying, "my hour is not yet come—let the will of our Lord be done."

In the highly figurative language of the office of the Church for the Dead, we conclude our notice of this very aged and most esteemed citizen:

"May the Angels guide the to Paradise. At thy approach may the Martyrs receive thee, and conduct thee to the Holy City of Jerusalem. May the Choir of Angels accept thee, and mayest thou have eternal peace, with the once poor Lazarus." R. L. P.

"NATURE is the great physician.—This is now admitted by the medical profession, as a fundamental principle of healing science. It is wisely provided by the human economy, that whenever anything is wrong in the physical system, the natural forces of the body are brought to bear to expel the disease. The great aim, therefore, is to strengthen the natural powers. This has been kept in view by the skillful compounders of DR. J. HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, which operate to give fresher vitality to all the organs of the body. The effect of this medicine upon the stomach, the liver and the kidneys, are prompt and decisive. The patient who is wise enough to quit quackery, and try the Bitters, soon feels as if he had taken a new lease of life, and as he continues the use of the article, he is overjoyed to find the streams of health coursing through his frame. Let all from whose cheek the bloom has departed, give Dr. J. Hostetter's Celebrated Bitters a trial. Sold by druggists and dealers generally, everywhere."

See advertisement in another column.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Necessity compels us.—Bilious Fever.—Nothing is more disagreeable to the sick than the nauseous medicines physicians frequently oblige them to swallow, but the desire for health is the potent argument which gilds the pill and disguises the bitterness of the draught. Holloway's Pills, however, obviate this difficulty by the rapidity and certainty of their action. On the stomach, liver and bowels they act so effectually that they will immediately cure the worst phases of Indigestion, Headache, Bilious Fever, Depression of Spirits, &c. We invite all who are unacquainted with them, if it were possible to find any such, to give them a trial, and we will assure them speedy and permanent relief. For Sore Breast, Scrofulous Humors, Cancer, Piles, and all skin diseases, Holloway's Ointment is the most effectual remedy in use.

LIST OF LETTERS.

Remaining in the Post Office at Bedford Pa., July 1st, 1860.

Arthur Sisco	Myers Samuel
Boettis Daniel	Milton Sallie Jane
Borler William	Manges John
Bowset George	McCoys Thomas
Bowers A J	Moyer J Esq
Barley S J	Miller Maria
Clark W A	Ollan Emma Miss
Calahan Violet	Plowden Adeline Mrs
Carroll Wm	Wrolet, Buckley & Co
Crawford Wm	Register & Recorder
Dawson H	Ralston David
Diehl Noah	Robner Elizabeth Mrs
Dolland Patrick	Retton John
Edwards Charles	Roads John
Fuller Elijah	Reimond John
Fiechter Jacob	Rym James
Fayner J Esq	Rawlins Josiah
Frank Geo 2	Stickler John
Haney Rosana	Stick Maggie Miss
Harrison Almond 2	Stoler Daniel
Harner Priscilla	Sticler Samuel
Henry William	Smith Rufus
Hammond Harry	Shaffer John
Line J	Suively Auaren Miss
Lowry J F	Storms E
Luke John	Smith Albert
Mellvane Catherine	Taylor David L
Mallon George	Weaver S G 2
Moore J H	Walsh Biddy
McKiernan S M	Wiley George T
Miller John	Weishamp J F
Mullen J S	Vanordall Robert
	JNO. A. MOWRY,
	P. M.

June 6, 1860.

RAILROAD NOTICE.

The subscribers to the capital stock of the Bedford Railroad Company, are notified to pay into the Treasurer's office in Bedford on or before the 22d day of July instant, the twelfth and last instalment of stock subscribed by them. All subscribers paying off the stock subscribed by them on or before the 1st day of August, instant, will be relieved from the payment of the penalty provided in the Charter, for delinquents, to wit, 12 per cent interest.

JOHN P. REED,
Treasurer.

ESTATE OF NICHOLAS KEGG, DEC'D.

Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Bedford County, upon the Estate of Nicholas Kegg Esq., late of Juniata Township dec'd, all persons indebted to said Estate are hereby notified that they will be required to make immediate payment and those having claims against the Estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

WM. GILLESPIE.
Juniata Tp., June 22d, '60.

STATISTICS OF THE POOR

House of Bedford County for Ten Years, including Receipts, Expenditures, &c.

Year	Receipts of Mill	Receipts of Farm	Receipts of Poor House	Receipts of Other Sources	Expenditures of Mill	Expenditures of Farm	Expenditures of Poor House	Expenditures of Other Sources
1850	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
1851	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
1852	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
1853	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
1854	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
1855	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
1856	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
1857	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
1858	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
1859	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
1860	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00

In the foregoing table, wheat is put down at \$1, rye, corn and buckwheat 50 cts, beef 44, pork 5, lard 10, tallow 10, and garden vegetable at a fair average price. The column containing expenses of Poor House, over and above proceeds of mill and farm as paid out, exhibits \$2,103.74; the last column, containing taxes collected each year, exhibits an average of \$3,150.39, showing a difference of \$1,046.65; this difference is accounted for in the consumption of beef, pork, garden vegetables &c. not put down in the column of expenses, not being paid out, but counted in as resources of farm and garden in order to ascertain what the property has been paying as a separate and distinct property from the Poor House. This difference added to the cost of each pauper per head as above, makes the average cost of each one per week, for the ten last years, \$1.71; this concluded all expenses of Poor House, embracing Steward's salary, his family, Physician's salary, Directors, Clerks, &c. From a thorough and rigid investigation of every Treasurer's and Steward's report, which involved an examination of every single item in each one for ten years, nothing was detected but a fair and full statement of income and outlay. Some bills were allowed occasionally which looked extravagant, but they would not have been paid without checks being granted by the Directors. There is some room for economizing; but the secret of so much tax and expense, is the unavoidable cost of a very large family of say 60 people (including Steward and family) to be fed and clothed all the time; following in its train, Physician's bills, medicines, burial expenses, Clerks, Directors, Justices, making out warrants, constable's fees in bringing paupers &c. &c. These latter things make up a large bill of items each year, which are not seen, but felt.

The mill and farm taken together exhibit an astonishing result. No real estate property in the county pays like it. The mill is a source of steady increase, yielding as much as most farms alone, after paying all its expenses, whilst the farm and gardens, are still more interesting in their results.

It is not a grain growing farm; but with a large meadow, and its yield of corn, with work done principally by the Steward and paupers, the net increase is large, and the garden still larger. From 2500 to 3000 heads of cabbage, 2 & 300 doz. cucumbers are the annual yield of the garden, including beets, parsnips, beans &c., in proportion. The best thing about it, is, the work costs nothing, or very little. It is a kind of work, paupers can and will do.

The above table is as near correct as it could be made from the reports. From the mixed manner in which some are made out, it is impossible to get items separated so as to get them exactly under the proper head. It is suggested, hereafter, that for ready information, and a clear exhibit of facts, the Treasurer

And Steward keep their accounts, and make out their report showing the income of the Mill, in one column; the expenses in another, and the same with regard to the farm and Poor House property. They are three separate concerns, and the accounts should be kept so.

The varied amount of expenses in different years is accounted for from the facts that more checks were lifted in some years than others. The first three of the above ten, shows the average cost of paupers small; the next column of receipts by Treasurer explains it in the amount of taxes received, and consequently the small amount paid out.

Too loose a practice has prevailed in allowing exonerations to collectors; a more rigid rule would save the honest, willing tax-payers a large amount.

Collectors, if allowed, get in the habit of putting every body on the "scape list who don't pay just when asked; this practice has been a source of considerable burthen to the tax-payers within ten years. Collectors should bear in mind that no man can plead the three hundred dollar law against taxes; and this rule enforced, will leave very few in Bedford county unable to contribute their mite to the support of the Poor.

The yield of 124 per cent on the investment at original cost, may probably admit of a small deduction; but very little. Under no circumstances could it get below 10. The board of commissioners appointed to sell the property and buy another, &c., are satisfied that such a change would be useless and unwise. The objection to the property being on the turnpike is no objection when it is taken into consideration that the way-faring population must be supported any how; it will not do to let them starve; the poor-house is made for the poor, and the whole people of the county may as well keep them as those who live along the road; the tax-payers along the turnpike have, as it is, more than their share of beggars.

Besides this, if the institution were eight or ten miles, or three or four miles from town on a farm, a great many way-farers would resort to it at all events; the Physicians would have to ride further, and charge more, the pauper's clothing would have to be hauled and carried to them; the grand jury would have to visit them at a big expense; a Steward and a hand or two would have to be constantly on the go to furnish supplies; the expense of several hands on a farm; a large number of horses and cattle constantly to feed and all the other expenses attending a grain-growing farm with its vast expenditure of labor, make it in their opinion, highly expedient and proper to keep what they now have rather than venture on untried experiments.

An improvement, however, should be made; a new house ought to be built for the paupers; this can be done without much outlay, and should be so arranged as to have a place or department exclusively for the sick and another place separately for the way-farers. These places properly attended to and cleansed as they should be, will relieve the rest of the paupers from suffering, and the Steward from a great deal of trouble and odium.

It is to be hoped also that the institution will hereafter be kept from all entangling alliances with politics, and that an intelligent good business man may be retained as Steward so long as he behaves himself well. The business must be learned as well as every thing else.

An honest man with some of the people's funds could buy grain, grind it out and supply the whole town of Bedford, in addition to doing the grist work; this should be done; such a use of the property would in a short time greatly relieve the tax-payers.

Dismissing these views after a careful examination of the subject, the Commissioners believing they had discretionary power under the act of Assembly and appointment of the Court, respectfully decline carrying out the provisions of said act, under a conviction that the people of the County would not be benefited thereby.

JOHN NYCUM,
JOS. B. NOBLE,
EMM'L STATLER,
FR. JORDAN,
O. E. SHANNON.

NOTICE!

All persons are hereby notified that I have this day purchased all the right and interest of Samuel Walker, in and to two acres of Oats, one acre of Corn, and ground prepared for Stock (wheat) now growing upon my farm in Juniata tp., Bedford co. All persons are, therefore, hereby forewarned not to purchase, or meddle with the same, as they are now in my possession, and I will use all legal means against any person or persons that will interfere in the premises aforesaid.

June 29, '60. **PETER HILLEGAS, Sen.**

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, to make distribution of the balance in the hands of H. J. Bruner, Esq., adm'r. of the Estate of Campbell Hendrickson, dec'd., will sit for that purpose, at his office in Bedford, on Monday, the 9th day of July, next, when and where those interested may attend, if they think proper.

June 29, '60. **JNO. MOWER,**
Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned appointed auditor to distribute the funds in the hands of Sheriff Fluke, arising from the sale of the real estate of George Kimberly, would give notice to all parties interested in said distribution, that he will attend to the duties of said appointment, at his office in Bedford borough, on Saturday the 14th July next, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

June 29, 1860. **O. H. GAITHER,**
Auditor.

BEDFORD COUNTY, ss.

Atan Orphans' Court held at Bedford, in and for the county of Bedford, on the 28th day of April, 1860, before the Judges of the said court.

On motion of O. E. Shannon, Esq., the court grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Jacob Keagy, late of Middle Woodbury township, deceased, to wit, Michael, Catharine, David, Ann, intermarried with Wm. L. Peter, and Jacob, a minor, who has for his guardian David Schnebly, all residing in Bedford County, except David who resides in Blair county; to be and appear at an Orphan's Court to be held at Bedford, in and for the county of Bedford, on the first Monday, third day of September, A. D. 1860, to accept or refuse to take the Real Estate of said deceased, at the valuation which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a writ of Partition or Valuation, issued out of said court, and to the Sheriff of said county directed, or show cause why the same should not be so.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal of said court, at Bedford, the 7th day of May, A. D. 1860.

ATTEST: **WM. S. FLUKE,** **SAM'L H. TATE,**
Sheriff. **Clerk.**

June 22, 1860.

PHILADELPHIA ADVERTISEMENTS.

A GREAT IMPROVEMENT
IN PIANOS.

GEORGE VOGT takes the opportunity of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his Piano Warehouse from No. 628 Arch Street, to No. 516 Arch Street, where he will keep constantly on hand a large assortment of his lately patented PIANOS, which have been pronounced by the best judges as far superior to all other Pianos in the sweetness and purity of their tone and construction, heretofore manufactured in the United States and England.

May 18, '60.-6 ms.

GRANVILLE STOKES' GIFT CLOTHING EMPORIUM,
ONE PRICE AND NO ABATEMENT.

NO. 607 CHESTNUT STREET.

GRANVILLE STOKES would return thanks to the public for their appreciation of his efforts to please, and their liberal patronage.

In order to keep up this kindly feeling, he has yielded to the solicitations of many of his friends and inaugurated a new system, of Gifts with each Garment sold. To his choice selection of fine Fabrics, and made-up Clothing, he invites the scrutiny of the public, as well as to his new mode of doing business. Each article is warranted to be, in Fabric, Style and Make, equal to any gotten up in the City, and one price, (lower than the lowest,) marked on the Ticket.

Each article sold, or measured for, is accompanied by a Gift, varying in value from \$1 to \$10.

N. B.—None but the most skillful Designers, Cutters and Workmen employed; and satisfaction in Fit, Fashion, Fabric, Price and Gift, guaranteed at

GRANVILLE STOKES' GIFT CLOTHING EMPORIUM,
NO. 607 CHESTNUT STREET.

May 18, '60.-6 ms.

C. P. PERRY,
S. W. CORNER FOURTH AND RACE STS.,
PHILADELPHIA.

Manufactures ACCOUNT BOOKS of the best quality. Bankers and Merchants can have their Books ruled and bound in any style.

Premium awarded by the Franklin Institute.

C. P. PERRY,
S. W. Corner, Fourth and Race streets, Philadelphia, supplies every article in the BOOK or STATIONERY line, at low prices. Having superior facilities as a manufacturer, he is enabled to supply goods very low, and make very fair profit. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

COLLECT TOGETHER
All your "Old Books" and Magazines; take them to PERRY'S Book Binderies, Fourth and Race, where you can have them bound good and handsomely at a low price.

May 18, '60.-6 ms.

B. FRANK JACKSON,
PRINTER AND STATIONER,
439 CHESTNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

May 18, '60.-1 yr.

SUMMER TRADE NOTICE.

BUNN, RAIGUEL & CO.,
No. 137 North Third Street,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
FANCY DRY GOODS.

Invite the attention of Purchasers to their extensive Stock of Fancy Dry Goods, Silks, Embroideries, Cloths, Cassimeres &c.

May 18, '60.-

WINCHESTER & CO.
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE,
—AND—
PATENT SHOULDER SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
No. 706 CHESTNUT STREET,
Above Seventh, opposite the Washington House, Fine Shirts and Drawers made from measurement at a few days notice and in all cases Warranted to fit. Formula for measurement furnished on application by mail, LIBERAL INDUCEMENTS TO WHOLESALE BUYERS.

May 18, '60.-1 yr.

H. BANCROFT & CO.,
IMPORTERS & WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
FRENCH, GERMAN AND ENGLISH
FANCY GOODS,
No. 380 Market Street, Philadelphia.

May 18, '60.-1 yr.

PHILADELPHIA ADVERTISEMENTS.

LADOMUS.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
No. 802 CHESTNUT STREET PHILA.
(FIRST DOOR ABOVE EIGHTH STREET.)

Would most respectfully ask the attention of Citizens and Strangers to their Large, Cheap, and well selected Stock of

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
JEWELRY, SILVER AND PLATED WARE,
CONSISTING IN PART OF

Gold Hunting Lever Watches, full jeweled, 15 carat case, \$10.00
Gold Lever Watches, open face, full jeweled 15 carat case, 30.00
Gold Lever Watches, open face, full jeweled, 15 carat case, 22.00
Silver Lever Watches, Hunting case, full jeweled, 18.00
Silver Lever watches, open face, full jeweled, 14.00
Silver Lepine Watches, Hunting case, 9.00
Gold Guard Chains, 12.00
Gold Vest and Fob Chains, 10.00
Gold Pen Holder with Pen and Pencil, 4.00
Gold Pens with Silver Holders, 1.50
Silver Table Spoons, per set, 1.00
Silver Tea Spoons, 6.00
Gold Thimbles, 3.00

With a large assortment of Silver, Table and Tea Forks; Dessert, Mustard and Salt Spoons; Pie, Cake, and Ice Cream Knives; Sugar Spoons; Preserver Spoons; Pickle Knives and Forks, &c.

Also, constantly on hand, a magnificent assortment of Jewelry, consisting in part of Bracelets, Breastpins, Ear Rings, Finger Rings, Miniature cases for 1, 2, 4, and 6 likenesses; Gold Crosses, Children's amulets, and every thing in the Jewelry line, of the latest and most approved patterns.

Gold and silver Thimbles; Wedding Rings at all prices. Ladies' Chatelaines, Gold Watch keys and Seals; Studs and Sleeve Buttons; Opera Glasses.

Always on hand, a splendid assortment of Diamond Jewelry. Also, Diamonds mounted in the most beautiful manner, equal to any work in the United States, at moderate prices.

Silver plated Tea Sets, Silver plated Knives and Forks—beautiful goods, and look equal to Silver.

CALIFORNIA GOLD BOUGHT OR MADE UP TO ORDER.

All descriptions of Hair Jewelry, such as Breastpins, Ear Rings, Bracelets, Chains, Charms, made to order in the most beautiful style. Old Watches and Jewelry taken in exchange.

We can send by mail, with perfect safety, Watches or Jewelry to any part of the United States. All orders must be accompanied with the Cash. No goods sent unless the money is first received. Call or address

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,
802 Chestnut Street, Phila.
May 18, '60.-6 ms.

LOOKING GLASSES,
ENGRAVINGS,
PICTURE FRAMES,
OIL PAINTINGS.

The most extensive and elegant assortment at the very lowest rates.—Glasses in store of every description. Mahogany framed Glasses, for country sales. Print and Portrait frames, Window Cornices, Gilt Mouldings, etc. Estimates for furnishing Glasses to fill every space, by mail on application. Engravings for Grecian and Antique Paintings.—Catalogues gratis.

JAS. S. EARLE & SON,
816 Chestnut St., Phila.
May 18, '60.-1 yr.

J. E. GOULD,
No. 632 Chestnut St., cor. of Seventh,
PHILADELPHIA.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.

RAVEN, BACON & CO'S., HALLIST & CO'S.,
NUNN & CLARK'S, AND A. H. GALT & CO'S.

PIANOS.

MASON & HAMLIN'S, AND PRINCE & CO'S.
MELODEONS & HARMONIUMS.

Pianos and Melodeons to Rent. Second-hand Pianos.

May 18, '60.-1 yr.

WILLIAM RAIGUEL, **JAMES M. WHITTY,**
SAMUEL MOORE, **EDWARD A. ADAMS,**
WILLIAM G. SMELLMAN, **HENRY P. ATKINSON.**

RAIGUEL, MOORE & CO.,
LATE, RAIGUEL AND CO.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS,
Nos. 220 & 222 North Third St., above Race,
West Side, PHILADELPHIA.

May 18, '60.-1 yr.

JOHN O. JAMES, **ISAAC WELSH,** **H. G. STEERING,**
W. C. KENT, **G. A. SMITH,** **H. D. WELSH,**
CHARLES STANTON, **SAMUEL WHITE,** **J. TOMLINSON.**

JAMES KENT, SANTEE & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
DRY GOODS,
239 & 241 NORTH THIRD STREET,
ABOVE RACE, PHILADELPHIA.

May 18, '60.-1 yr.

J. F. HUBER,
(SUCCESSOR TO J. ROVER.)
—WHOLESALE DEALER IN—
TOBACCO, SNUFF AND CIGARS,
No 8 North Fifth St., above Market, Phila.

Also, Manufacturer and Importer of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC SEGARS.

May 18, 1860.-1 yr.

MARTHA T. MARTIN, **C. H. HAMRICK,** **J. A. L. MORRELL,**
GEO. R. PEDDLE, **S. R. MARTIN.**

F. A. BAKER,
WITH
MARTINS, PEDDLE, HAMRICK & CO.
—IMPORTERS OF—
HOSIERY, GLOVES AND NOTIONS,
No. 30, North Fourth St., Phila.

May 18, '60.-1 yr.

THE WORLD'S GREAT EXHIBITION
PRIZE MEDAL, awarded to C. MEYER
for his two PIANOS, London, October 15, 1851.

C. MEYER respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has constantly on hand PIANOS, equal to those for which he received the Prize Medal in London, in 1851.

All orders promptly attended to, and great care taken in the selection and packing the same.

He has received, during the last fifteen years, more Medals than any other maker, from the Franklin Institute—also, First Premiums in Boston, New York and Baltimore.

Warerooms, No. 772 ARCH Street, below Eighth, South side, PHILADELPHIA

May 18, 1860.-1 yr.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

It is a fact that, at some period, every member of the human family is subject to disease or disturbance of the bodily functions; and, with the aid of a good tonic and the exercise of plain common sense, they may be able to regulate the system as to secure permanent health. In order to accomplish this desired object, the true course to pursue is certainly that which will produce a natural state of things at the least hazard of vital strength and life. For this purpose, Dr. Hostetter has introduced to this country a preparation bearing his name, which is not a new medicine, but one that has been tried for years, giving satisfaction to all who have used it. The Bitters operate powerfully upon the stomach, bowels, and liver, restoring them to a healthy and vigorous action, and thus, by the simple process of strengthening nature, enable the system to triumph over disease.

For the cure of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Nausea, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, or any Bilious Complaints, arising from a morbid inaction of the Stomach or Bowels, producing Cramps, Dysentery, Colic, Cholera Morbus, &c., these Bitters have no equal.

Diarrhoea, dysentery or flux, so generally contracted by new settlers, and caused principally by the change of water and diet, will be speedily regulated by a brief use of this preparation. Dyspepsia, a disease which is probably more prevalent in all its various forms, than any other, and the cause of which may always be attributed to derangement of the digestive organs, can be cured without fail by using HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, as per directions on the bottle. For this disease every physician will recommend Bitters of some kind; then why not use an article known to be infallible? All nations have tried these Bitters as a preventive of disease and strengthening of the system in general; and among them all there is not to be found a more healthy people than the Germans, from whom this preparation emanated, based upon scientific experiments which have tended to prove the value of this great preparation in the scale of medical science.

FEVER AND AGUE.—This trying and provoking disease, which fixes its relentless grasp on the body of man, reducing him to a mere shadow in a short time, and rendering him physically and mentally enfeebled, can be removed from the body by the use of HOSTETTER'S RENOWNED BITTERS. Further, none of the above-stated diseases can be contracted, even in exposed situations, if the Bitters are used as per directions. And as they neither create nor offend the palate, and require no unnecessary change of diet or interruption of ordinary pursuits, but promote sound sleep and healthy digestion, the complaint is removed as speedily as is consistent with the production of a thorough and permanent cure.

For Persons in Adversity.—Persons who are suffering from an enfeebled constitution and infirm body, these Bitters are invaluable as a restorative of strength and vigor, and need only be tried to be appreciated. And to a mother while nursing these Bitters are indispensable, especially when the mother's nourishment is inadequate to the demands of the child, consequently her strength must yield, and here it is where a good tonic, such as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, is needed to impart temporary strength and vigor to the system. Ladies should by all means try this remedy for all cases of debility, and, before so doing, should ask their physician, who, if he is acquainted with the virtue of the Bitters, will recommend their use in all cases of weakness.

CAUTION.—We caution the public against using any of the many imitations or counterfeits, but ask for Hostetter's CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS, and see that each bottle has the words "Dr. J. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters" blown on the side of the bottle, and stamped on the metallic cap covering the cork, and observe that our autograph signature is on the label.

Prepared and sold by HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburgh, Pa., and sold by all druggists, grocers, and dealers generally throughout the United States, Canada, South America, and Germany.

Agents for Bedford County: B. F. HURRY, F. C. RAMER, Bedford; John F. Lowry, Hopewell; E. E. RIVER, Bloomsburg; John A. Neuman, Fairview. Oc. 14, 1859.

SPRING FASHIONS.—**MRS. S. E. POTTS** has returned from the cities, having completed early spring purchases, and is now prepared to offer ex. pt inducements in the way of

RICH FANCY GOODS.

Her stock consists of some rare styles and latest novelties of the season.

Silk and lace mantillas are composed of the newest styles of the season.

Crape de robes, dusters, rich silks, handsome or-dian, laced robes.

Finest summer silks, dress goods of all kinds.

STELLA SHAWLS.

Black and colored center printed bordered stella, broche bordered stella, printed cashmere shawls, children's capes, comprising the largest assortment of shawls, straw goods, large stock of new styles of bonnets, straw and silk, English straw bonnets, braided bonnets, panella bonnets, fancy shawls, six hundred pieces of rich ribbons at 25 cents per yard, purchased at auction and can be sold cheap, bonnet trunks, bonnet silk, mitts, kid gloves, hosiery, Laces, soap and perfumery, fancy goods of all descriptions, dress trimmings, flats and hats trimmed and untrimmed. She will be still adding to her large stock every week during the summer, new desirable and fashionable goods. Mourning dress goods and dusters to suit. [June 8, '60.]

BEDFORD FOUNDRY.

THE subscribers having purchased the Bedford Foundry of Messrs. Washburn and Bannan, would most respectfully announce to the citizens of Bedford and adjoining counties that they are prepared to make and furnish all kinds of CASTINGS for GRIST AND SAW-MILLS, THRESHING MACHINES, PLOUGHS, APPLE MILLS, COOKING, TEN PLATE, AND COAL STOVES, SLED AND Sleigh soles, wash kettles, of different sizes, wagon boxes of all sizes, farmers' bells, (a superior article), oven doors, and every thing usually made in a country Foundry.

Also, all kinds of repairing done at the shortest notice and at low prices. All our own work made of the very best material, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Farmers and others would do well to call and examine our work before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to meet the emergencies of the times, we will

Sell out for CASH, or country produce.

Our saws, iron, horses and lumber, taken in exchange for work.

SHIRES & JORDAN.

H. L. GODDOLD,
TUNER & REPAIRER
of Pianos, Melodeons &c., has made arrangements to visit this place regularly at stated periods. The next visit will be in October. Yearly contracts made. Price for tuning \$2.00. First class pianos for sale. Orders to be left at the "Gazette" office. H. L. G. has permission to refer to the following persons for whom he has tuned: Hon. A. King, Hon. S. L. Russell, John Mower, Esq., O. E. Shannon, Esq., Dr. W. H. Watson, Rev. S. Barnes, Mrs. Freyette. June 29, '60.

MARK THESE FACTS!

THE TESTIMONY OF THE WHOLE WORLD.

Holloway's Ointment.

Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Sores and Ulcers.

All descriptions of sores are remediable by the proper and diligent use of this inestimable preparation. To attempt to cure bad legs by plastering the edges of the wound together is a folly; for should the skin unite, a boggy diseased condition remains underneath to break out with tenfold fury in a few days. The only rational and successful treatment, as indicated by nature, is to reduce the inflammation in and about the wound, and to soothe the neighboring parts by rubbing in plenty of the Ointment, as salt is forced into meat.

Diphtheria, Ulcerated Sore Throat, and Scarlet and other Fevers.

Any of the above diseases may be cured by well rubbing the Ointment three times a day into the throat, chest and neck of the patient; it will soon penetrate, and give immediate relief. Medicine taken by the mouth must operate upon the whole system ere its influence can be felt in any local part whereas the Ointment will do its work at once.—Whoever tries the Ointment in the above manner, for the diseases named, or any similar disorders affecting the chest and throat, will find themselves relieved as by a charm.

Piles, Fistulas, Strictures.

The above class of complaints will be removed by nightly fomenting the parts with warm water, and then most effectually rubbing in the Ointment. Persons suffering from these direful complaints lose not a moment in arresting their progress. It should be understood that it is not sufficient merely to smear the Ointment on the affected parts, but it must be well rubbed in for some considerable time—two or three times a day; that it may be taken into the system, whence it will remove any hidden sore or wound as effectually as though palpable to the eye. There again bread and water poultices, after the rubbing in of the Ointment, will do great service. This is the only sure treatment for females, cases of cancer in the stomach, or where there may be a general bearing down.

Indiscretions of Youth!—Sores and Ulcers.

Blotches, as also swellings, can, with certainty, be radically cured if the Ointment be used freely and the Pills be taken night and morning as recommended in the printed instructions. When treated in any other way they only dry up in one place to break out in another; whereas this Ointment will remove the humor from the system, and leave the patient vigorous and healthy being. It will require time with the use of the Pills to ensure a lasting cure.

Dropsical Swellings, Paralysis and Stiff Joints.

Although the above complaints differ widely in their origin and nature, yet they all require local treatment. Many of the worst cases, of such diseases, will yield in comparatively short space of time, when this Ointment is diligently rubbed into the parts affected, even after every other means have failed. In all such cases the Pills should be taken according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

Both the Ointments and Pills should be used in the following cases:

Bad Legs,	Fistulas,
Bad Breasts,	Gout,
Burns,	Glandular Swellings,
Bunions,	Lumbago,
Bites of Mosquitoes and	Rheumatism,
Sand-Flies,	Scalds,
Coco-bites,	Sore Nipples,
Chiefo-foot,	Sore-throats,
Chilblains,	Skin Diseases,
Chapped Hands,	Scurvy,
Corns (Soft)	Sore-heads,
Cancers,	Tumors,
Contracted and Stiff	Ulcers,
Elephantiasis,	Wounds,
	Yaws,

CAUTION!—None genuine unless the words "HOLLOWAY, NEW YORK AND LONDON," are discernible as a *Watermark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by holding the leaf to the light. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

*Sold at the Manufactory of Professor Holloway, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine, throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cts and \$1 each.

There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box. Nov. 18, 1859.

FOR SALE, OR TRADE.

A first-rate farm of limestone land in Morrison's Cove, containing about 131 acres, 100 of which are cleared and balance well timbered. The farm is well watered. The improvements are a good two story Farm House, Log House, Barn, &c. There is a good orchard upon the premises. The farm adjoins Bloomfield Furnace, lies half a mile from the Hollidaysburg Turnpike, and four miles from Martinsburg. There is a ready market at the door for all kinds of produce, and the land is in a high state of cultivation. For particulars inquire of David Daniel, in possession, or George Cleugh, at Spang's Mills.

—ALSO—

A tract of land in St. Clair tp., containing 93 acres, or thereabouts, about 55 acres cleared, with a two story log dwelling house, tenant-house and two log stables thereon erected; also, an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of War Knefe, Jacob Semler and others; formerly the property of George Kimberlin.

—ALSO—

A Farm of 166 acres, about 100 cleared, with Double Log House, New Bank Barn, and two good orchards thereon, lying on the Juniata River, two miles from Stonerstown, and half a mile from the railroad. This farm is composed of a good quality of river bottom land, 30 or 40 acres of which can be put into good meadow. The whole is now in a good state of cultivation.

—ALSO—

A farm of 118 acres of limestone land in Liberty Township near Stonerstown, known as the "John Stoler property," adjoining lands of "Squire Kensinger, Stoler and others." The improvements are a Log House, Log Barn &c. There is good water on the premises, also an orchard of good fruit.

—ALSO—

A new two-story Rough-cast House and two lots of ground in Broadway city.

—ALSO—

160 acres of the best quality of land in Harrison county, Iowa, near the Missouri, and close to the county seat.

—ALSO—

A Lot of ground in Omaha city, Nebraska.

—ALSO—

100 acres of land in Southampton Township, Bedford county, lately owned by Wm. Lashley.

TERMS to suit buyers.

O. E. SHANNON,
Bedford, Pa.
Jan 27, 1860.

MEN'S and Boys' wear, of all kinds, just received for sale cheap, at Shoemakers' Store, Nos Anderson's Row. [April 6th, 1860.]

All kinds of produce taken in exchange for Goods, at Shoemaker's Store No. 1, Anderson's Row. [April 6th, 1860.]

HARVEST! HARVEST!
Great Combined Reaper and Mower with or without the self-raking attachment.
WOOD'S MEADOW QUEEN MOWER,
Only \$90, warranted to cut lodged grove and all other kinds of grass. Sold only upon the principle of "no good, no pay." No money asked till the machine is tried and gives satisfaction according to representation. All wanting the above must order early, or I will not be able to get them in time. Call and see.
WM. HARTLEY,
May 18, '60.
Ag't for all kinds of Farm Machinery.

CAUTION.
Hunters and fishers, will take care not to trespass on the lands of the subscribers, after this date, otherwise they will be dealt with according to law.

DAVID BOYERS.
SAVIL HULLINGER.
ABRAHAM'S BROWN.
DAVID'S BROWN.
JACOB KIFER.
ABRAHAM NEWCOMER.
SAMUEL BASSLER.
JACOB LONGENECKER.
JACOB A. NICODEMUS.
DAVID L. HARTMAN.
MICHAEL L. KEAGGY.
PAUL RHODAS.
JOHN BRUMBAUGH.
D. S. BRIDENBACH.

SELECT SCHOOL.
For teaching the primary and higher English branches, will be opened by the subscriber in the newly furnished and beautiful rooms of the Union School-House, on Monday, the 9th day of June, 1860. No more pupils will be taken than can receive every attention.

TERMS.—From \$2 to \$5 per quarter, according to branches pursued. The patronage of the citizens of Bedford and the surrounding country, is respectfully solicited. Applications should be made immediately.
J. W. DICKERSON.

June 22d, 1860.

NOTICE.
Whereas a certain Margery Menges of Napier Tp., Bedford county, claims to be the wife of Leonard Nycum, John Nycum, and Leonard Nycum, who she never stood in any such relation to me, nor does she now; and I caution all persons against harboring her, or dealing with her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting.
G. W. SIGLER.

Bedford Tp., June 22d.

NOTICE OF INQUISITION.
WHEREAS, William Nycum, late of Monroe Tp., Bedford county, died, seized of the following described Real Estate, to wit: One tract of land containing two hundred and thirty nine acres, more or less, adjoining lands of Barnard Clabaugh, William Cornell, John Fletcher and Leonard Nycum's heirs, situate in said township.

Leaving issue the following heirs and legal representatives, to wit: Leonard Nycum, John Nycum, the petitioner, residing in Bedford county; Barnard Nycum, and Upton Nycum, residing in Allegheny co., Md.; Wilson Nycum and Andrew Nycum residing in Bedford co.

NOTICE. is, therefore, hereby given, that in pursuance of a writ of Partition or Valuation, to me directed, I will proceed to hold an Inquisition or Valuation, on said premises, on Tuesday, the 31st day of July, 1860, when and where all parties interested may attend if they see proper.

Sheriff's Office, Bedford, June 15th, 1860. WM. S. FLUKE, Sheriff.

NOTICE OF INQUISITION.

WHEREAS, William Kerr, late of Harrison Tp., Bedford co., died, seized of the following described Real Estate, to wit: One tract of land containing three hundred and twelve acres, more or less, adjoining lands of Peter Wertz, Valentine Y. Wertz, Widow Saters and others, about one half cleared and under fence, with double log barn and other buildings thereon erected situate in said Tp.

Leaving a widow, Mary Kerr, and eleven heirs, to wit: John Kerr, Catharine Kerr, wife of Leonard Kellerman, dead, leaving her husband and three children, to wit: James Kellerman and Wm. Kellerman of Bedford co., John Kellerman of Ohio, Elizabeth, wife of Jonathan Cessna, of Ohio, who conveyed her share to Mary the Widow, William Jackson Kerr, Joseph Henry Kerr, Amanda, wife of John Riley, Samuel Kerr, George Kerr of Bedford co., and Margaret wife of Peter Funk, residence not known.

NOTICE. is, therefore, hereby given, that in pursuance of a writ of Partition or Valuation, to me directed, I will proceed to hold an Inquisition or Valuation, on said premises, on Tuesday 24th day of July, 1860, when and where all parties interested, may attend if they see proper.

Sheriff's Office, Bedford, June 8th, 1860. WM. S. FLUKE, Sheriff.

NOTICE OF INQUISITION.

WHEREAS, William Kerr, late of Harrison Tp., Bedford co., died, seized of the following described Real Estate, to wit: One tract of land containing three hundred and twelve acres, more or less, adjoining lands of Peter Wertz, Valentine Y. Wertz, Widow Saters and others, about one half cleared and under fence, with double log barn and other buildings thereon erected situate in said Tp.

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Sheriff's Office, Bedford, June 8th, 1860. WM. S. FLUKE, Sheriff.

THE CHAMPION BELT
AWARDED TO J. REED & CO.
FOR SELLING THE CHEAPEST
AND BEST GOODS!
The undersigned would inform their friends and customers, that they have just received from the Eastern cities, a large and well selected stock of
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
which they are determined to sell at the lowest "living" prices. All kinds of summer wear, from the finest to the commonest, ladies' dress goods of every description; fancy goods, and everything usually kept in dry goods stores (and, perhaps, can now be found at their store in every variety and assortment.

THEIR SHOE DEPARTMENT
is well supplied with the best stock that can be obtained. For style as well as durability, they cannot be surpassed in this line.
TERMS: Cheap for cash, or approved country produce, or six months credit to punctual dealers. Give us a call, and you shall be waited upon with pleasure.
J. REED & CO.
May 4th, '60.

\$2.50. Pure Pearl Snow White Lead. Only \$2.50 per keg of 25 lbs.
\$2.50. PAINT AND OIL PAINT AND OIL
VARNISH. VARNISH.
OHIO FIRE PROOF PAINT. OHIO FIRE PROOF PAINT.
PAINT, ALL COLORS. PAINT, ALL COLORS.
BRUSHES. BRUSHES.

AT HARTLEY'S. Hardware of all kinds. All articles Warranted as represented. Fair prices asked, but will not be undersold by any one. **TERMS,** AS AGREED UPON.
CASH BUYERS ALWAYS FAVORED.
Try Hartley before you send off for your Hardware, Iron, Nails or Paints. (April 6, 1860.)

EVERY DAY BRINGS SOMETHING NEW!
ANOTHER NEW FIRM!
FERGUSON & SHAFER, at the former stand of FERGUSON & Manspeaker, are now ready to wait on old customers as well as new. They expect to receive very low for cash and produce, or to those who will foot up every six months. Their

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE,
And all other goods usually kept in stores, have been carefully selected, and bought at prices enabling them to sell at reduced rates. Their

SHOE DEPARTMENT,
contains every variety of shoes and boots for men, women and children.

They invite a fair share of the public patronage from their friends and the public, and particularly solicit the trade of their country friends, expecting to deal fairly with them and all others at **ONE PRICE** for every body. [April 27, '60.]

WARD TO THE LADIES.
OSTER & CARN, CHEAP-SIDE,
Have just received a large and very superior assortment of D.R. King & Co's city made, ladies' misses' and children's fine French lasting Congress Gaiters, English Kid, Tampico, Morocco and Goat lace boots, buskins, slippers and ties, with and without heels. Ladies will find it to their interest to call and examine our stock before purchasing.
May 18, 1860.-2 mo.

MENDEL HOUSE,
JULIANA STREET, BEDFORD, PA.
The subscriber, having renovated and refurnished this old established House, is now prepared to receive guests. He invites his friends and the traveling public to give him a call. Having new furniture, new beds, and everything necessary to render a hearty cheer to those in want of a temporary home, he flatters himself that the right place with him, will find themselves at that who stay.

He is fully prepared to receive visitors to the Springs, and all having business with the courts or otherwise.

Ample stabling and carriage house is attached to the Hotel.
Boarders will be received on favorable terms.
ISAAC MENDEL, JR.
Bedford, April 20, 1860.

G. R. OSTER. SAMUEL CARN.

OSTER & CARN.
Cheap-side, Bedford, Pa.
We have the pleasure to announce to our friends, and customers, that we are now receiving an immense stock of New and Cheap

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
comprising medium styles, gay and plain DRESS GOODS, in part, silk foulards, poplin de chevre, moirai plaids, rictoria cloth, poplin, lustris, billiantis chate de lais, pongees, chintzes, lawns, lavellies de lais at 10, 12, 15, 18 and 25 cts, piles of Muslins by the piece and yard at 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 cts, pantaloons stuffs in great variety at 10, 12, 15, 18 and 25 cts, cloths, cassimeres and tweeds, cassinets and jeans of colors, sat, satin and mar-selles vestings, cottonades, linen ducks and drillings gents' new styles, shirts, collars, stocks, neckties, hosiery, gloves, handkerchiefs, &c., mar-selles and linen shirt fronts, fine shirt fronts at 12 warranted not all linen.

HATS AND CAPS.
For the million, from 10 cents up, bonnets, bloomers and shakers, ribbons, ruffles and flowers, very cheap.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
Cheap as the cheapest. Glass, china and queens ware.

Fresh supply of GROCERIES, superior green and black teas, prime Rio, La Guayra and Ceara coffee. Nice brown sugar at 8, 9 and 10 cts, baking molasses at 10 and 12 cts. per quart, best golden syrup at 18 and 20 cts per quart, Baker's cocoa, corn starch, extracts and spices of all kinds.

We invite every person to call and see. No trouble to show goods.
TERMS. Prompt settlement by cash, produce or note every January.
April 27, 1860.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Letters of Administration upon the Estate of Jacob Hinish, late of East Providence, Pa., dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Bedford county, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims are hereby requested to present them, properly authenticated for settlement, without delay.
HENRY HINISH, { Adm'r
DAVID FORD, {
June 1, 1860.-6t.

NOTICE.
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